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SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Growers of "Allegheny" Evergreens


 NURSERY LOCATED
 3 MILES WEST OF
 HOMER CITY, PA.

SEEDLINGS TRANSPLANTS ORNAMENTALS CHRISTMAS TREES

PHONE 53-521

JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Price list Spring 1943. This list cancels all previous lists.

We offer subject to prior sale the following well-grown, healthy stock which has been given clean cultivation during each growing season - for Christmas tree, ornamental, forest, hedge, and windbreak planting - at the following low prices.

Species	Seedlings	Height in inches	Per 100	Per 1000
Douglas Fir	2 year	3/6	\$1.50	\$10.00
Douglas Fir	3 "	3/9	2.00	15.00
Douglas Fir	3 "	6/9 (heavy)	4.00	25.00
White Fir	2 "	3/5 (heavy)	4.50	30.00
Nikko Fir	2 "	3/4 (heavy)	4.50	
Balsam Fir	3 "	3/6 (heavy)	2.50	20.00
Colorado Blue Spruce	2 "	2/4 (select seed)	1.50	10.00
Black Spruce	2 "	4/8 (Norway type)	1.50	10.00
Scotch Pine	2 "	2/3	1.00	7.00
Scotch Pine	2 "	3/8	1.50	10.00 12.00
American Red Pine	2 "	2/4	1.50	12.00
Oriental Red Pine	2 "	4/10 (hardy)	1.50	12.00
Mugho Pine	2 "	2/4	2.75	25.00
Black Pine	2 "	4/10 (hardy)	3.00	
White Pine	3 "	4/10 (heavy)	4.00	25.00
Oriental Larch	2 "	6/12 (hardy)	1.75	15.00
American Arborvitae	3 "	3/8	2.50	20.00
Oriental Bittersweet	2 "	12/24	4.00	35.00
Oriental Bittersweet	2 "	8/12	2.50	20.00

250 trees or over take the thousand rate. Minimum order \$2.00 for amounts less than 100. Write for less quantity list.

Prices are f.o.b. Homer City and/or Johnstown, Pa. No packing charge when full remittance is included with order, or 25% with order will reserve stock, balance at time of shipment or c.o.d. Packing charge not to exceed .50 per 1000 trees. 10% discount on all orders of 25,000 or more seedlings.

Would suggest that you place order early to be assured of the stock for Spring planting. Season opens as soon as the frost is out of the ground, usually about April 1, can continue to dig until about the 1st of May. By this date all stock is too far advanced in growth to take up and transplant successfully.

Reference: Moxham National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.
 Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York

SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES

GROWERS OF "ALLEGHENY" EVERGREENS

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

PLANTING DISTANCES AND NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

For forest planting the trees are usually spaced four, five or six feet apart. If less than four feet apart the trees will tend to crowd each other as they approach maturity. If planted more than six feet apart the trees will have a tendency to grow "limby." For the customary spacing for forest planting the number of trees required is as follows:

4 x 4 feet—2,720 per acre. 4 x 4 spacing is best for Christmas tree growing.

Also see last paragraph below.

5 x 5 feet—1,720 per acre.

6 x 6 feet—1,210 per acre.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

Allegheny Evergreens are packed in such fashion that they reach you in perfect condition. When they arrive it is best, of course, to get them into the ground as soon as you can, but it isn't necessary to drop everything and plant them at once. Dig a little trench about five or six inches deep. Place the roots of the tiny trees in the trench, spaced rather thinly, and let them lean at an angle of about forty degrees with their tops toward the sun. Cover with moist earth to within two or three inches of the top. A cool, shady spot in moist earth is ideal. If your soil is dry be careful not to water too heavily. Excessive moisture may cause them to overheat. Trees properly "heeled in" in this manner need not be planted for several days . . . but get them into the ground as soon as you conveniently can.

WHEN TO PLANT

The best time to plant is in early spring after snow disappears, just as the frost gets out of the ground. After the ground is free from frost, any time is planting time for the next several weeks. And there is another fine planting period in the fall. September and October are almost always fine for planting . . . and even the latter part of August after an average moderate summer. There are just two things to watch out for in fall planting. After a prolonged dry spell remember that hot dry soil is unkind to even the best of tiny trees. Wait for your soil to become tempered with moisture. And if you consider late planting after a rainy spell just bear in mind that heavy soil is liable to "heave." You can readily appreciate what heaving of the soil will do to the tender roots of tiny trees.

PLANTING METHODS

Two men work to best advantage in planting small tracts. The first one makes the holes with a grubbing-hoe or mattock. The other one follows with the tiny trees, their roots immersed in a pail of mud and water. In each hole plant a tree, slightly deeper in the ground than it stood in the nursery. Be sure every tiny tree is set firmly in the soil. You can not plant them too firmly. It is important that after the tiny trees are taken from the "heeling-in" trench their roots are not allowed to become dry. Keep them immersed in mud every minute until planted. It isn't necessary to prepare the ground in any way before planting. Just dig the holes and set in the tiny trees. For more extensive planting a crew of five works most effectively. Two men precede, digging the holes in parallel rows at proper intervals. The third follows with his mud-pail containing the tiny trees. He hands the tree, as needed, to the two men bringing up the rear, who plant them firmly to the proper depth. It takes longer to tell about it than it does to do it.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTING

When planting for Christmas-tree profits the trees most widely used for best results are Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Fir, Balsam Fir, Scotch Pine, Red Pine, White Pine and Colorado Spruce. If you are accessible to a market for three-foot "table trees" you can plant your tiny trees as close as 2x2 feet. For fullgrown seven-foot Christmas trees the best spacing is 4x4 feet. Closer spacing will force the trunk-growth and make the joints between branch-rings too long to command the top price for attractive Christmas trees. If you are reasonably near a large city where a market exists for "table-trees" you can make your land do double duty. Plant your tiny trees with the two-foot "table-tree" spacing. When they are three feet tall thin them and sell those you cut for "table-trees." This thinning can best be accomplished by cutting every tree in every other row in one direction and then the direction at right angles cut every tree in every other row of the trees that remain.

